NEW YORK BEREALD FREDLY, MAY 29, 1870-TREEL REPER

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Letters and packages should be properly scaled.

Rejected communications will not be re-

turned. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st .- FROU-FRENCH THEATRE, Idin st. and 6th av.-PLOT AND THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street,-GRAND VARIETY OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE FAIR ONE WITH GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st. THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DRAMA OF MOS-BOWERY THEATRE, BOWER.-LE SOLITAIRE-LION OF NUMBER OUR BOY FROM LIMERION. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 16th street.-ITALIAN OPERA-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. --THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALISM, NEURO MINSTRELSY, &C. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th than ever. RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - HOOLEY'S MIN-

TRIPLE SHEET

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 58th sts. -THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERNS

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.-

New York, Friday, May 20, 1870.

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Septemberry AND CREAM -Mrs President Brant gave a grand lunch and strawberry festival at the White House on Tuesday afternoon last, which may be considered as offsially inaugurating the strawberry season in Washington.

A FEEBLE EXPLANATION .- An evening outside republican contemporary says that "with the election of Fenton to the United States Senate commenced the downfall" of the republican party in this State, and that "General Grant has helped to demoralize it by his federal appointments." This sounds like the venerable Thurlow Weed; but we were of the opinion that he had settled his accounts with Fenton and had retired from the Morgan firm.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES. - Our news telegrams from China, forwarded by way of Bombay, India, and through the Atlantic cable from England, give most flattering and cheering accounts of the prospect of the tea and silk crops in the empire. This is glorious news for the ladies. It may have the effect of revolutionizing the aspect of the woman's rights question. Plenty of tea and cheap silks may work wonders.

BEGINNING SOME DISTANCE FROM DUBLIN .-The Southern Cell, a very smart-looking Fenian journal, started at Charleston, S. C., advocates the commencement of the Irish republic at Lake Winnipeg and the prosecution of the cause, by regular approaches, to the "ould sod." What say the Fenians? The Canadian British expedition is moving for Winnipeg. The summer is at hand and the

SEPRANO AND THE SPANISH THRONE -Spain still bogs for a king. What miserable baubles the Spanish throne and crown must be! Every royal family in Europe that has had a prince to spare has been approached on the subject, but in every instance the answer has been "Away with them." Yesterday we were told that Espartero was in favor. To-day we learn that, having given up all hope of a prince, Spain is divided between Espartero and Serrano. Espartero, as he himself has said, is too old. Serrano has done so well as regent that we cannot refuse him our vote. If a king must be had let it be Serrano.

The Mormons Showing Their Teeth-Tae Duty of the Government.

The news from Utah shows that the Mormons are rebellious at heart and only wait for an opportunity to defy the United States government. We learn that the Mormon authorities, as they are called in the despatch, during a recess of Justice Wilson's court, at Salt Lake City, on Wednesday, closed the house against him and the United States Marshal and refused to allow the Judge to continue his sitting. It is said, however, that after consultation they surrendered the hall to the possession of the court. This is not the first time that these fanatical people have shown their teeth to the United States government. Every one will remember the incipient rebellion of the Mormons during the Pierce administration, when General Sidney Johnson was sent out with a large force and at great cost to enforce the laws. It is pretty well known, too, that several of the Indian wars have been fomented by these people out of hostility to the government and people of the United States, and with a view of making a profit out of the difficulties. How often, also, have the Mormon leaders denounced the government and threatened resistance to the extent of civil war. Their nflammatory speeches and newspaper articles, in connection with open resistance to the authority of the government, would have brought down the strong hand of power upon them in other civilized countries. But the government at Washington has been extremely noderate, and although the party now in power declared in its platform long ago that "those twin relics of barbarism, slavery and Mormonism" must be destroyed, that party seems to have been afraid of facing the difficulty with regard to the latter. Slavery was abolished through the war, but Mormonism has continued to flourish, and is more deeply rooted to day

Opportunely with this news of the rebellious attitude of the Mormons at Salt Lake, and almost at the same moment of time, Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, made a speech in Congress denouncing the barbarism of polygamy and other crimes in Utah, and urging the passage of the bill now pending to execute the laws in that Territory. Mr. Cragin told the republican party that its mission was not completed, and would not be till Mormonism disappeared as well as slavery. The law of 1862 prohibiting polygamy and making it a crime is a dead letter, he said, because the courts in Utah had no power to enforce it. He boldly declared that Ulah is now a perfect pandemonium of debauchery and crime; that ignorant and deluded women were entired there and taught, under the guise of religion, that polygamy was a sacred institution which would make them queeus in heaven. He exposed their vile customs, and showed that the women are unhappy, though they were afraid to speak; that, in fact, both they and the mass of the common mon were under the most frightful despotism. He referred to the horrors of the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857 and to other outrages, and said truly that a large part of these Mormons, who cursed and defied the United States, were ignorant, unnaturalized foreigners. This bill of indictment is too true, and it behooves Congress to crush out the evil before it acquires greater strength and spreads farther.

It is unnecessary to go into the history, practices and doctrines of Mormonism. They are well known. The existence of such a community as these Mormons, numbering over a hundred thousand souls, probably, in the midst of a great civilized country, is a surprising anomaly and a disgrace to the United States. The whole system is in conflict with the laws of nature, religion, Christianity, the ideas of the civilized world and morality. It leads to debauchery and pretends to sanctify it by the most gross perversion of religion. But its influence extends beyond the limits of Utah or of the Mormon communities. The free love societies scattered about in different parts of the country, and the free love ideas which are tending to sap the foundations of the family relations and of morals, gain their strength in a great measure from the flourishing existence of Mormonism. Ignorant people, seeing a community of polygamists grow in wealth and power, undisturbed by the covaryment are led to imagine there is something good in it, or, at least, that there is no great harm in it. The lewd and weak, who only study the gratification of their own passions, - embrace Mormonism. This infamous stain on our civilization and country has spread and been pernetuated through the grossest ignorance and vilest passions. It is a cancerous ulcer in the body of society, and unless cut out must prove more dangerous than it has been. Now is the time to apply a remedy, and the government will be derelict in duty if it does not make the

application at once. A great deal has been said about the difficulties in the way of extinguishing Mormonism, and no doubt there are difficulties. But they are not so great as they will be if the evil is permitted to continue. Every year adds to them by the increase of the Mormon population and their wealth. Relent'ess persecution would only make these people martyrs, and cause, probably, a great deal of bloodshed. As a Territory the government has complete control over Utah, even in the matter of marriage and the family relation. A positive law, therefore, against polygamy can and ought to be enforced. Such a law may be made, too, that cannot be evaded. Though there may be some difficulty at first in defining the status of the women and children under Brigham Young's polygamous system, this can be overcome by wise laws. A sufficient force of United States officials-backed, if necessary, by the army-to carry out the laws in Utah will lead to considerable expense; but the first cost will be the least. The railroads and telegraph and the pressure of the Gentile population, as the Mormons call it, in and around Utah, will aid the government very much in extirpating the monstrous social evil. We call upon Congress, therefore, to set at once, and upon the administration to work vigorously, for the removal of this last of the twin relics of barbarism on

ALL RIGHT.-The mistake has gone abroad that the daughter of the famous oyster cook and American citizen of African descent, George T. Downing, the young lady recently her lord and servant. It appears, however, is on the Piains.

that be is an enterprising Franch American, with such a harmonious blending in his veins of the blood of the Latin race and the African that he would readily pass for a first class Mexican. Engaged too, as he is, in the sasafras oil business at Richmond, and in the real estate business in Chicago, he ought to get on in the world.

The Troubles of the Sultan.

The Eastern question, obscured for a moment by the dust and smoke of the great political contest in France, has never receded from its commanding position, and now begins to glow like a fiery meteor in the southern sky as the clouds of the plebiscitum roll away from the north. Ever since the assemblage of crowned heads and celebrities from all parts of the world to honor the inauguration of the Suez Canal gave the Egyptian Khedive more historical prominence and more striking identification with modern progress than his master, the Sultan has been in a most uneasy state of mind. Himself a sagacious and enlightened Prince, as fully possessed of the spirit of the time as the peculiarity of Oriental training, of Ottoman law and the Mohammedan religion admit, he is of all men the best situated to comprehend the whole significance of his Viceroy's attitude and to estimate aright the dangers to which his own suzerainty is exposed, should Egypt be allowed to assert even a quasi independence. Hence the prompt and emphatic manner in which he has compelled his great vassal to renounce even the appearance of separate negotiation with the great European Powers, and hence, too, the decided modifications that he has made in the project of judiciary reform brought by the Egyptian envoy Nubar Pacha to Constantinople and thence conveyed by the same personage to Paris, where the further negotiations are to be conducted. To this susceptibility of the Grand Signor the Viceroy yielded, apparently, at once; but it has now been discovered that he, in the meanwhile, was quietly endeavoring to raise a private loan of several millions of dollars. This revelation has led to a keen and jealous inquiry, and the latter has elicited no less important information. loudly asserted in the European tournals, that secret correspondence has been going on for some time between the Czar and the Egyptian Khedive. Its purport is that the former shall recognize the royalty of the latter immediately after he shall have declared his independence. Rumor had it that the two dignitaries were to meet at Odessa, but, owing to the publicity given to this statenent, the place of interview has since been changed to the Baths of Aix-an ominous name for the parties against whom the con-

ference may be directed. Since misfortunes never come singly, but troops and sometimes in battalious, the Grand Turk, as he looks forth over the gardens and groves of the seraglio, sees the clouds gathering in upon him toward the East as well as the West, and on the North as well as in the South. The Bulgarian difficulty, in which the Greek patriarch refuses to recognize the Sultan's firman establishing a new Bulgarian church; the Armenian Catholic trouble, in which the Turkish law and Papal authority are brought into direct collision, and the Roumanian dispute over the attempt of Prince Charles to issue gold and silver coin as well as national bank bills stamped with his own effigy, form a budget of complications that might well perplex a less phlegmatic ruler.

Of course, the circumstantial evidence is strong that these annoyances, coming as they do simultaneously and at so very peculiar a inneture of time and circumstance, are not merely the work of chance. There are long heads and strong hands behind the curtain of diplomacy which will rise presently, no doubt, upon a drama the magnificent arens of which will extend from the glittering shores of the Golden Horn to the heights of Lebanon on the one hand and to the sandy area of the Nile pyramids on the other. But the present Commander of the Faithful, with all the splendid tastes of Suleiman the Magnificent, has also much of that monarch's astuteness and martial gallantry. He has forty millions of a population, twenty-two millions of whom are fanatical Mohammedans, at his back. He has five hundred thousand disciplined troops, about one hundred ships of war, manned by thirty thousand seamen and carrying four thousand five hundred guns, ready for almost Immediate use, and controls the resources of an empire whose recuperative force has repeatedly astonished Western Europe when it was supposed to be utterly exhausted. Persia, however, has been hobnobbing with the Czar, and her proximity to the Caspian Sea makes her a very dangerous if hostile neighbor to Turkey. Muscovite power already overshadows Turkestan and Bokhara, and its predominance there would amount to a flank movement on Persia sufficient to impel the latter feeble Power in the line of Russian policy. The English, indeed, are present in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, adjoining the Persian frontier, but it is a question whether the slightest interference on their part in that direction would not precipitate French action in Egypt and Syria. In a word, while all eyes have been turned to Paris, the Sultan feels that in Constantinople are accumulating the elements of struggle that is presently to shake the whole Eastern world, involving a greater variety of nationalities, tongues and creeds than have been fused together in the crucible of war since the days of the Crusades.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE has had a fall from a velocipede. It resulted in a sprained ankle, a first painful life locident for the youth, but one which will count for nothing in the experiences of his father.

DOCTORING THE INDIAN IN NEW YORK .-Now we are clearly organizing a chorus of Indian shrickers. Just as we used to be deafened by the freedom shrickers when the nigger was the great topic-as all the unoccupied old ladies who do the humanitarian gabble gave their attention to that man and brother-so now it is all Indian and philanthropy, and the barbarism of our conduct nationally. Exactly the same class of people take up all the isms and grind the monotonous tune of agitation; and it is an intellectual satisfaction to see that so vigorous, clear and competent a thinker as General Sherman has proved himself to be regards them with contempt, and does not care to conceal it. Sherman was right. The promarried at Washington, has a white man for per place for these people to study the Indian

The International Chaunel Race. The splendid victory of the Sappho is not palatable to all on the other side. The London Times concedes that there is probably no schooner in England that "can sail with the American yacht Sappho;" and this, whether or no it be correct, is at least a remarkable admission; but, aside from this, all the expressions of the English journals seem distinguished for mistaken views of the subject and a questionable spirit. The Sappho, further says the Times, was "handled by an English captain and a crew under his personal direction." This gramitous misstatement is corrected in our special despatch, given elsewhere; but the putting forth of such a statement, as if in mitigation of the disgrace of defeat, is pitifully characteristic of a spirit that has not the manliness to face its fortune fairly. What a poor little grain of comfort will sometimes satisfy our burly cousin! Exactly how much better would he feel if this story were true, and if he could wrest from our hardy lads some of the glory of this victory by showing that Englishmen are better sailors than shipbuilders-that an American boat is so good that even Englishmen can win in one though they cannot win in those they build themselves. It will be observed that the last of the three races was much the fairest for the Sappho in its conditions, inasmuch as it was a race that within a distance of sixty miles gave the wind on several different points; and so clearly acknowledged is the supremacy of the American craft by the whole yachting world of England, and even unconsciously by the press which disparages her success, that the race is given up to her by common consent when she has won only that third of it in which the wind was dead against her. This is as if all the yachtmen of England should say the Cambria may try the Sappho pretty close on one point of the wind, but with the wind anywhere else than at that one point the Cambria is nowhere. Some of the statements of news we get are scarcely intelligible, from their obscurity. It is reported, for instance, that the steamer posted for a turning point had to take the Cambria in tow, from which we should infer that she did not finish the race. Yet one of the despatches implies that she did finish the race and had a claim for victory by time allowance. This we take to be altogether a blunder. As the terms of the race were settled in the published correspondence, there was to be no allowance for size, and we cannot believe that this agreement had been in any way modified. Altogether, this is a splendld triumph for the Sappho-for an American boat, for the "American model" and for American yachtmen-a triumph complete in all its parts, and we are sorry that John Bull does not handsomely acknowledge it, rather than chaffer on small points and disparage the gallantry against which he could not successfully

THE CATHOLIC POWERS AND INFALLIBILITY. -There seems to be no doubt that if the Pope and those who act with him push in the Ecumenical Council the dogma of infallibility, the dogma will be carried, and carried easily. At the same time it becomes more and more apparent that the Catholic Powers are bitterly opposed. The Council of the Vatican may represent the Church, but most assuredly it does not represent the State. In a recent sitting of the Council the Archbishop of Paris, who is in the confidence of the Emperor, spoke strongly against the dogma. It appears, too, that Austria waxes more and more hot against it. Chancellor Beust and the Hungarian rule the Austro-Hungarian empire, have agreed to forbid the promulgation of any decree of the Ecumenical Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope. If the prociamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility alienates, as it threatens to do, the Catholic governments of Europe from the Church, the Church will not have any good reason to bless the Council, although the world may.

Too MUOH INSANITY .- The city has been aroused by a fresh deed of blood. Broadwell bids fair to become a second McFarland. If the unfortunate woman whom he calls his wife dies of the wound she has received from her husband's hand there can be no doubt that an attempt will be made to save his life on the ground that he was insane when he committed the fatal act. There are many who will regard this outrage as the first fruit of the McFarland acquittal. We cannot wholly agree with them; but neither can we say they are wholly wrong. We do not as yet know the merits of the case. But whatever shape this case may ultimately assume we must protest against this insanity cry. We must also protest against the idea that a man is master of his wife, as the Southern planter was wont to be of his slave; that he can starve her and strike her and in a thousand ways make her life miserable, and that when she flees from him in despair he can then follow and shoot her with impunity. We have had already too much insanity. We must now have some justice.

THE GOLDEN AGE, if not of literature, of the literary profession, is the golden age we live in. Time was when the highest literary men were little better than beggars. Now we might name a host of them on both sides of the Atlantic who, in their estates, incomes and expenditures, are among the nabobs of the land. Dickens, for instance, makes a pleasure excursion to and through a part of the United States, and from a series of evening readings of his own fancy sketches he returns to England richer than he was by two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And now Disraeli, as a diversion from the cares of State, writes a novel, and for the English copyright pockets ten thousand pounds, or fifty thousand dollars. "What's in a name?" asks the simple-hearted Juliet. Why, Signorina, if it is a popular liteary name there is a California gold mine in it in this golden age of light reading.

RED RIVER NEUTRALITY.-It appears, that the government has given instructions to the United States military authorities in Minnesota to keep a sharp lookeut for warlike Fenians en routs for Winnipeg and to head them off. In short, General Grant Is resolved to have peace.

teenth Amendment-Disorderly Scenes to the House.

The enforcement of the fifteenth amendment was, of course, the great subject in the Senate yesterday. A night session was determined upon to close at what we feared would be an endless flow of words, by final action on the bill, but at the last hour the Senators, with a display of good sense and fine taste almost unparalleled in the annals of Washington legislation, concluded it would be better to attend Senator Stockton's silver wedding. Among other matters before the Senate during the day was a resolution presented by Mr. Pomeroy asking the President to open negotiation with Great Britain for an honorable union of the British North American possessions with the United States. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The time is very opportune for the opening of such negatiations, which are otherwise likely to be made at some time in the future when, perhaps, they may not be received so reasonably as it is probable they would be now. The accumulating troubles and disaffection in the New Dominion and our claims against England all combine to give us an advantage over that haughty government at present, and we could feel assured that such a proposition, even if

not accepted immediately, would receive very respectful consideration. In the House the shipping interest bill was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over until Tuesday. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and, as usual, created an exciting discussion. The House can get excited over almost any kind of bill that comes up, though we believe that it never made merry over a Tariff bill until the last one was before it, and we have been a little surprised that they have kept such a dignified front on the shipping interest bill, but we hardly expected them to be otherwise than excited either in a jolly or bitter sense over the diplomatic bill. It is such a glittering subject, dealing as it does with kings and courts, plain suits and court dresses-things that plain republicans, like members of the House, do not often have a chance to touch upon-that the members make the most of it when they get it. The greatest excitement yesterday grew out of a proposed amendment by Mr. Brooks to accredit Minister Plenipotentiary to Rome. It called forth more religious sentiment than the House was ever known to indulge in before, and it naturally brought up reminiscences of the Salem witches and Know Nothingism, and even opened up new authorities on the effect and tenor of the Syllabus. It also called forth some astonishing personal statements, some extremely unparliamentary language and some very disorderly scenes.

A Good Example of Justice in Brooklyn The punishment of highwaymen, burglars and garroters means the security of peaceful and respectable citizens. The public, therefore, know how to appreciate the honesty and firmness of Judges who give this class of rascals their due. We have an energetic City Judge-now on the bring wave-who does not spare crime when it comes before him in a convicted form. He has set a good example in dealing with criminals who are alike the danger and the terror of society-fellows who would cut your throat for a dollar or break into your house for a silver spoon. We are glad to see that Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, has followed the example of Judge Bedford in inflicting summary punishment upon two ruffians who attacked, garroted and robbed a New York lawyer within a short distance of his own home in Brooklyn. The Judge sent both of them to the State Prison for terms of fifteen and ten years, where they can meditate upon the atrocity of robbing a lawyer, or any other man.

Such exercise of the judicial authority is just what we want to break up these organized gangs who infest the community. These fellows rely as much upon the leniency of the courts as they do upon their own skill to commit crime successfully and to escape its penalty by avoiding arrest and prosecution. They should be taught that justice is swift and sure, and that the beach is not to be polluted by the filthy stream which floats upon the surface of all our political institutions. Therefore Judge Troy did well in putting these enemies of society out of harm's way for some years to

THE GEORGIA INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE have made a report which discloses most infamous attempts on the part of Governor Bullock and others interested in the passage of the stringent Georgia bill to influence legislation. The intention to bribe Senators Carpenter and Tipton was fairly developed, but the parties called upon by Bullock's adherents to do the dirty work refused to approach those Senators for any such purpose. The result of the investigation puts the Senate in a high position as contrasted with the result of the cadetship selling investigation in the House, and it remains to be seen if General Butler, whose committee is trying to tack the Bullock clause to the bill, will proceed further in that busi-

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.-The democratic organs are exulting over their late wonderful triumph in this city and State as a triumph of the constitution, the people, justice, sound principles and such things. We have a shorter solution. This great democratic victory was simply the consent of both parties to Tammany's generous division of the spoils. Yes, it is a triumph of the spoils, and the spoils are now the great principle of both parties, because nothing else is left to fight foz. THE TROOP SHIPS CAN'T PASS-A NICE

QUESTION. - General Cooke, in charge of the military post at Sault Sainte Marie, has positively refused to permit the Canadian steamer Chicora, with troops, &c., aboard for the Red River expedition, to pass through the canal. He says his instructions are positive on this point. Thus we see that, in heading off the Fenians on the one side and the Canadian troops on the other, General Grant is bound to have peace in Winnipeg. It strikes us, bowever, that Mr. Secretary Fish is getting slightly muddled in this business. In the refusal to let this British Canadian troop ship pass through our canal does he not recognize Riel and his Red River insurgents as beliigerents? And does not such a recognition spoil to some

Congress-The Enforcement of the Pif- extent our case against England's belligerent rights conceded to Jeff Davis? Officially, has Mr. Fish any right to know that Riel and his men are belligerents one way or the other? We ask for information.

> Our Special Letters from Europe. Our special European correspondence, published in another column to-day, supplies Old World matter of much interest furnished by our writers in London and Paris. The letters

> are dated to the 7th of May.
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> Mr. Disraeli's book, "Lothair" is again poticed, and the stealthy political and party effort which is just now being made to revive the spirit of religious feud in England still further unveiled. The animus of the author and of his Parliamentary adherents and advisers in this direction were almost certain to fail, however, particularly after the open and pointed declaration of the Prince of Wales to the effect that in the matter of religious toleration and freedom of worship the English people should imitate the American practice. This Christian avowal was accepted as highly oreditable both to the tone of mind and personal bearing of his Royal Highness. From Paris we have a continuation of our special history of the regicide conspiracy plot against the life of Napoleon, with details of its exciting causes, as set forth by its more active promovants, its sweep of idea and possible means of effecting a revolutionary purpose.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Hon. H. S. Sanford and Mrs. Sanford, of Brussels; Congressman W. B. Allison, of Iowa; George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and James Hance, of Liverpool, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. G. Monkton and Colonel M. Hutton, of Eng-

land, and Colonel Townsend, of Clifton, are at the Ciarendon Hotel.

Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont; Judge T. L. Jewett and Judge R. C. Hurd, of Ohio; G. B. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island; F. T. Carrington, of Oswego, and Dr. J. S. Delavan, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Rafael de Carrera, of Cuba; Judge John D. Mediora, of Ohio; Dr. P. Putnam, of Albany; General Tom Hamilton, of Texas; Colonel J. R. Allen, of Mississippi; Judge D. L. Waish, of Pennsylvania; Colonel T. Pierson, of New Jersey; Judge W. Alexander, of Kentucky; Colonel T. Mitchell and Colonel G. W. Farrell, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Rotel. Commander Kimberly and H. R. Wilson, of the

United States Navy; Dr. Swinburne, of New York; Rev. Charles R. Milis, of China; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; J. C. McGuire, of Mobile; Dr. F. H. Peckham, of Providence; H. B. Titus, of Virginia; J. C. Ainsworth and R. R. Thompson, of Oregon, and J. D. Ludden, of Minnesota, are at the G. F. Sharp, of San Francisco; E. R. Andrews, of

Paris, and E. E. Pierson, of Philadelphia, are at Captain B. G. Lathrop, of California; Alfred Tillett, of England, and F. D. Merckwald, of Boston, are at

the Coleman House.

Judge Houghton, of St. Albans, Va.; Charles W. tamore, are at the Irving House.

General W. B. Tibbitts, of Troj; A. Van Vechten,

of Albany; Samuel May and G. A. Crosby, of Boston, and V. A. Sartori, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoff man House. Dr. L. Parks, of Boston, and W. McMichael, of

Philadelphia, are at the Albemarie Hetet.

Judge L. Tremain and Hamilton Harris, of Albeny; Jadge P. Noyes, of Ver.nont; Judge Ely, of Binghamton, and Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

George Tiffany, of New York; Isaac Buchanan, of Canada; T. M. Dereus, of Boston, and Hon. P. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, are at the Everett House.

Captain S. B. Peoples, of the United States Army

Major J. C. Dawson, of the United States Army, and Professor J. Graham, of New Orleans, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Professor A. Elliott, of Indiana, and Dr. J. D. Lav-

ton, of Florida, are at the St. Elmo Hotel. J. V. Smedley, of England; C. Ayliff, of Arkanso and A. G. Betancourt, of Cuba, are at the New York Hotel. Prominent Departures

for Previdence; S. S. Ruberia, for Havaua; Washington Booth, for Baltimore, and E. O. Tufts, for

Personal Notes.

Major Stephen A. Douglas has been appointed Brigadier General of the Seventeenth brigade of the North Carolina militia, comprising the counties of Forsythe, Cmiford and Rockingham.

Cotonel Joab Early, father of General Jubal E. Early, of Virginia, died at the residence of his son, Robert H. Early, in Lafavette county, Mo., on the 1st inst. He was born in Franklin county, Va., and removed to Missouri at the close of the late war. He was a prominent Mason and was buried with bonors by that Order. Dennis Heartt, nauve of Connecticut, died in

Hillsporo, N. C., on the 13th inst., aged eighty-seven. He went to North Carolina half a century ago, and in 1820 started the Hillsboro Recorder. He died much respected. In Cincinnati it has been decided that a white-

woman shall not marry a negro unless she can prove herself black. A good many women can concince easy coing judges that white is black, but it can't be done out there.

A reverend in Pittsburg, who is on trial for breach of promise, offered in his defence his belief that the young lady was insane. He might have run the risk of future "frenzies," but remembering the bad name that reverends have got recently for little peccadilloes, he preferred not to give her the advantage

of being meane from the start.

Elisha Sprague, of Chicago, is to have a new trial in the breach of promise case with "Maudy Craig," whom, it will be remembered, he 'tuved beter than his Ceasus" some years ago, but whom he now doesn't love as well as the \$40,000 awarded her by the court outs of his pockets.

THE BITTE BITTEN.

Tall Swearing at Yozkers-A Counter Cherge of Perjury and Visions of Sing Sing Prison.

A German named Peter Kaiser, living in Palisade

avenue, Yonkers, Westchester county, obtained a warrant not many days since, in which be charged tollow countryman, Henry Fleck, proprietor of a boarding house on Jefferson street, with having on April 9, while testifying in a civil suit before Justice Donohue, committed perjury in regard to some money alleged to have been paid by Fleck to the complainant. Yesterday morning, and before Fleck had been arrested, he swore out a warrant charging Kaiser with wilful and corrupt warrant charging Keiser with willth and corrupt perjury in his affirmation relative to a like charge in the warrant obtained by the latter. Round sman Austin, in whose hands the documents indicated were placed, secured both parties and locked them up. In the afternoon fleek had an examination before Police Justice Baird, when it was elicited that Kaiser had agreed to sell the defendant some 200 cords of wood, and had receipted for \$150 p.ld him by Fleck to bind the contract, which receipt was offered in evidence. All this had been denied by Kaiser in his adildavit charging the other with perjury. A number of lawyers and a justice of the peace were called by the defence, each Usuffying that Kaiser was not to be believed under oath. Both parties were represented by counsel, and after a patient hearing of the case the court discharged Fleck and heid Kaiser, without privilege of bail, on a charge of wiful perjury.

DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

At a late hour last night a fraces occurred in front No. 591 Greenwich street, between Thomas Lynch and John Higgins, of No. 601 Greenwich street, ouring which Higgins stabled Lynch in the left side with a large beckettnife, indicting a dangerous wound. Lynch was taken to believae Hospital and loggins was looked up.